Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

annuity provided for in article 4 of the additional act of the treaty of annexation of the Independent State of the Congo to Belgium.

ART. 34. After annexation, the permanent magistrates, the functionaries, and all other agents of the Independent State of the Congo will preserve their positions for the term and under the conditions provided in the contract of their engagements.

DECREE SUPPRESSING THE FOUNDATION OF THE CROWN.

March 5, 1908.

LEOPOLD II, King of the Belgians,
Sovereign of the Independent State of the Congo,

To whom it may concern, greeting:

Referring to our decrees relative to the Foundation of the Crown, and particularly to those of March 9, 1896, December 23, 1901, December 21, 1906, and June 21, 1907, and especially to article 7 of decree of December 23, 1901, which is as follows:

If the present Foundation should cease to exist or if the clauses and conditions arranging for the utilization of the property with which it has been endowed shall not be respected, this property will revert in full right and be returned to the Founder or will be applied to the liquidation of the obligations owed by it to institutions, juridical persons or to public Congolese and other establishments, which the Founder may designate.

Upon the advice of our Secretary of State, we have decreed and decree:

ARTICLE 1.

From this date, the juridical person of the Foundation of the Crown having ceased to exist, in conformity with article 4 of the treaty of November 28, 1907, Belgium will assume the right of sovereignty over the territories of the Congo.

The property with which we have endowed it will revert to us.

ARTICLE 2.

On the date fixed in the preceding article, the property hereinafter enumerated will be, through the present decree and in consideration of the additional act of March 5, 1908, ceded by us to the State:

1. All the vacant lands in the basin of Lake Leopold II and of the river Lukenie;

2. All the vacant lands in the basin of the river Busira-Momboyo;

3. All the vacant lands comprised in the following limits: from the west, the line of convergence of the Lubefu with the Sankuru, then from this point to the upper line of the basin of the Lukenie; to the southwest and to the south, the right bank of the Lubefu and the fifth parallel south; to the east, the upper western line of the waters of the Lomani, between the latter parallel and the third parallel south.

4. The mining district of the Aruwimi basin, of that drained by the tributaries on the left of the Uele-Kibali, excepting lands previously conceded.

The blocks of land of 20,000 hectares each in the lower Congo (Mayumbe), of which mention is made in the decree of May 5, 1906, are not included in the present cession.

Article 3.

The immovable properties enumerated in Annex I, paragraph 1, are on the same date ceded by us to the State. The usufruct being reserved to us.

The improvements and immovable properties enumerated in the same annex, paragraph 2, are ceded without conditions.

The improvements and immovable properties enumerated in paragraph 3 are not included in the present cession.

Article 4.

The assets of the Foundation, including the following stock, is also ceded:

One thousand shares of capital stock fully paid up, 1,000 shares of dividends and 580 shares of capital stock paid up to 40 per cent of the International Forestry and Mining Society of Congo;

One hundred and eighty shares, each of a 1,000 francs, paid up to 10 per cent, of the Society for the development of the territories in the basin of Lake Leopold II.

Article 5.

All the buildings and installations existing in the territories above mentioned, as well as the material, the products and the furniture, are also ceded to the State.

ARTICLE 6.

The cession of property above mentioned is encumbered with the charges indicated in Annex II.

ARTICLE 7.

The expenses already made or to be made by the Foundation for the profit of the State, and the contracts indicated in Annex III, will be met by the State.

The State will guarantee the respect of the concessions made by the Foundation, as set forth in Annex IV, to third parties.

ARTICLE 8.

The property referred to in articles 2, 3, 4, and 5, ceded to the State in conformity with article 1, will be definitely acquired, notwithstanding any legal provisions to the contrary, and, by virtue of this cession, the Foundation is discharged from all obligations to the State.

ARTICLE 9.

Our Secretary of State is charged with the execution of the present decree.

Given at Brussels, March 5, 1908.

LEOPOLD.

BILL APPROVING THE ADDITIONAL ACT TO THE TREATY OF ANNEXATION OF THE INDEPENDENT STATE OF THE CONGO TO BELGIUM.

March 5, 1908.

Statement of Ministry.

GENTLEMEN: On the 14th day of January, 1908, when we presented ourselves for the first time to you, we had the honor, in the declaration which we then made, of noting that the tenor of the treaty of annexation of the Congo by Belgium had given rise to some apprehensions, and we announced our desire to meet objections which we judged well founded by the introduction of certain modifications.

Negotiations were thereupon opened with the Independent State of the Congo. These had for their object the elimination of the civil personality of the Foundation of the Crown, the granting of the property of said Foundation by its Founder to the private domain of the State, and